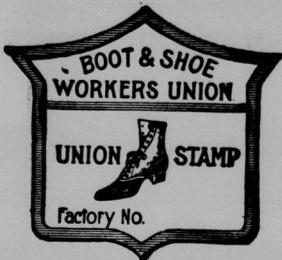


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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

No. 38

REFUSES TO LOOK INTO GAS RATES

Have the people of this city and State the right to be heard in their courts and obtain from them adjudications in regard to proper gas rates to be fixed by governing bodies of municipalities for the supply of gas to their inhabitants by persons or corporations using the streets for such purposes under the provisions of Section 19 of Article XI of the State Constitution? That is the real and fundamental question involved in the case of Arthur Beaver vs. James Rolph, Jr., and the members of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, which was summarily thrown out of court last Monday by Justices Lennon, Richards and Kerrigan of the District Court of Appeals. This court virtually answered no to the above question, but this article will endeavor to show that this denial of jurisdiction is but a Pyrrhic victory for the local gas monopoly, and only temporarily defeats a legal adjudication of the fundamental principles involved; for in the irrepressible conflict between the people and their courts for proper administration of justice, the aforesaid case is but the preliminary skirmish of a great campaign to obtain for the people the same rights to be heard and have their cases determined as is now, by usurpation of the legal machinery of the State and the nation, afforded to corporate and private interests controlling the administration of law and justice. The aforementioned justices denied the issuance of a writ of mandate to compel the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to fulfill its duties in fixing gas rates. The position of the court may be explained more fully by relating some of the things that took place at the hearing on the application for the writ.

As this was an ex parte proceeding, merely asking the court for permission to bring the city into court to explain its reasons for failing to comply with its duty to fix rates as required by the Constitution, and the issuance of the writ lay within the discretion or arbitrary determination of the court, no legal representative of the city or the ultimate offender, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, was present to argue any point affecting their several or joint interests in the case. Consequently the duty to defend the city as well as the gas monopoly fell upon the shoulders of the court, and that august tribunal went at its task with a will. Presiding Justice Lennon became aggressive at the start and fulfilled with great zeal and show of temper his task as prosecutor against the interests of the consuming public. He sought by a fusillade of questions, more or less to the point, and requests for immediate and complete answers without waiting for same to be given, to disconcert or put some things over on Attorney Henry B. Lister, who ably and valiantly represented the people. In the verbal interchange of propositions between Lennon and Lister two things could be noticed even by persons not conversant with the legal verbiage indulged in by the contestants; first, that the presiding justice was not anxious to have his questions answered, as he took frequent occasion to stop the attorney in his replies; secondly, that no matter how satisfactory the replies might be, the temper of the court was so ruffled by the unusual proceeding and task set before it, that it felt in duty bound to deny the writ at all hazards, and would waste as little time as possible to accomplish that purpose.

Notwithstanding this condition, the short and sharp fight revealed a few points of law and admissions by the Court which indicate the correctness of our statement above that a few more victories for the gas company like the one achieved for it last Monday will be the undoing of this arrogant monopoly in this State and will, through the force of an enlightened public opinion, force our Board of Supervisors to properly perform their duties to the people as required by law, and thus, when the smoke of battle is cleared away, it means a decisive victory for popular control of gas rates as well as of the machinery of courts to enforce them.

One of the first questions asked by Lennon was, on what theory the Federal Courts assume to forbid the enforcement of gas rate ordi-

nances passed by our Supervisors. On being answered that the Federal Courts acted on the same theory as was involved in this case, namely, that the Board of Supervisors instead of acting judicially, had attempted to fix rates by legal enactment under the police power of the State, Section 11 of Article 11, instead of under the contract requirements as provided in Section 19 of the same article, the court seeing, but not acknowledging the point, flew to the other end of the case and wanted to know if the Board of Supervisors at least had not made an attempt to fulfill their duties as required under said Section 19. No matter how irrelevant said attempt might prove to accomplish the object intended, the court in this case felt satisfied that as long as the attempts had been made it was in no position to inquire into how well or how badly the Supervisors had performed their duty. In a proper proceeding to test those rate fixing ordinances a consumer might show that the ordinances were illegal, but he could not do so in this proceeding. That remark led up to the consideration as to the power of the court to consider the validity of these ordinances, but by adroit sparring, the asking of other questions, it failed entirely to declare the function of a mandamus proceeding to determine any such questions. In the mandamus proceeding brought by M. P. Scott to be paid for services under the weights and measures ordinance, the main proposition determined by the Supreme Court was the validity of that ordinance, which was held invalid by Judge Murasky who, at the request of a grocer, attempted to nullify it. We have innumerable decisions to the effect that under mandamus proceedings courts may allow the issuance of the writ when deciding questions of validity. But when a consumer of gas comes before this court to show that existing ordinances are invalid, also decided so in the Federal Courts, this court says it has no power to order the Board of Supervisors to make valid ordinances.

Many fine admissions did pass involuntarily, perhaps, from the lips of Justice Lennon, the most important one being that in fixing these rates the Supervisors act judicially and not in their legislative capacity. Thus in one fell swoop the court admits that more than three-fourths of all precedents in other courts, State and Federal, have no application in our State. Those cases hold that in those particular instances the rates were fixed by the lawmaking power, and therefore invalid under the fourteenth amendment if they deprived the companies of property without due process of law. In other words, due process of law is had under our constitution, hence all precedents usually relied upon by gas companies have no application here.

It was sought by Mr. Lister to bring home another admission, which ought to be as clear as the previous one, to the effect that the fixing of maximum rates is not fixing rates at all, inasmuch as the mere fixing of maximum rates permits any number of oppressive discriminatory practices, and therefore these local ordinances are void upon their face. Lennon would not admit this, he thought the attempt to fix rates was sufficient, or that the intention was as good as the deed, a ludicrous thing for ordinary people to say, but which when said by a court sanctifies it with the halo of law and authority.

That there is something wrong with our legal procedure, and that monopolies are usurping the use and function of extraordinary writs in their interests, ought to be plainly seen by this feeble attempt of the District Court of Appeals to justify its act. That these writs, their use and misuse, should also be looked into by friends of progress, is abundantly shown by the incidents of this case. The only pity is that the justices are not required to file written opinions in cases of this nature. If indisputable evidence were possible to put them on record on all of their curious actions, the weapon of recall could be more successfully invoked. At present the recall of the judiciary is hampered by the difficulty of putting them on record with the same ease as is apparent in the case of legislative representatives. It will be interesting to note the next step in forcing the aforesaid big questions to an issue in this State.

TOM MANN'S PLAN.

For more than two hours Tom Mann addressed an audience in Dreamland Rink last Sunday night. It is impossible to give here all he said, but the following will show the trend of his ideas:

"Now, it is not my intention to antagonize any man or to antagonize any school, and sometimes I have been asked, 'What about the I. W. W.?' The I. W. W. isn't my show, I am not responsible for it. Says: 'What do you think about it?' As far as I can gauge, the I. W. W. has excelled in things, has put in a spirit of a most worthy, stimulating character, and arrested the attention of many, many thousands, and put that into organized effect that would not have received attention had there been no such agency.

"What about the A. F. of L.? Well, the A. F. of L. isn't my show. I am an ordinary foreigner; I am not responsible for any of these things; and I am not quite such a fool as to come and deliberately interfere with any domestic relationships, and especially after I have been talking as I have concerning the Irish fights in Liverpool. The same tactics should be executed in one place as another. But because I have been definitely asked, and some think: 'Well, we should prefer at least an expression of opinion if you have no special objection to giving it.' 'No, I haven't the slightest objection to giving it.' I have a view concerning the A. F. of L. in this fact.

"I can see no reason why the organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor should not become generally revolutionary, in the true sense, and that pretty rapidly.

"I am of the opinion that if the energy being expended by members of the I. W. W. was, at least in part, well engineered and expended inside of these other organizations, where they were genuine, bona fide members of such organizations, it would be the means of carrying them forward, relatively, to the realization of the true economic condition. In any case I would certainly not argue for one as against the other. I am a foreigner and I have learned something of these institutions; I respect them; I appreciate them; I will speak under the auspices of either, so far as that goes, always defining and advocating the same clear cut gospel of industrial solidarity. I hope and believe that the net result will be that, as the months and years develop, we shall have the revolutionary program of the I. W. W. linked to the stable, solid organized force of the A. F. of L. I hope that one and the other will find much greater pleasure in the future than there has been a chance in the past of switching on every energy to the vast mass of twenty millions of unorganized workers of the United States. That is the appeal for co-operation. There is the vineyard. The harvest is great and the laborers are few—all told, not three millions organized, twenty-three millions needing organization. If you say, why? Because I do not know how we can function as controllers of our industrial destiny unless we have the requisite means to acquire the information and are able to use this to a lot of advantage in the right departments—not a governing body, we want no governing body, but can, on the basis, men and women, on the basis of social equality, still control functioning through our own organizations. Less than this I cannot see we can get on with. That is why I attach importance to organization.

"I want to say to those who are here: It is almost a certainty many of you are not in any union. In my judgment every woman and every man eligible for industrial organization ought to be inside a union and not outside.

"If I did not say that and make it clear, I should regret it. I do not say it for saying sake, but because I honestly and seriously believe it. If my influence is of any value at all, if any appeal of mine is of any good, I ask those who are not industrially organized to become so without

delay. And if any of you find out and say: 'Oh, well I belong to an organization and it never does anything,' well then, that is a reflection upon those who compose it, and the way to make it do something is to get at work inside, and persistent effort will very soon result in a good deal being done.

"With regard to the Trades Council—is that the name whereby it is known?—I look upon the Trades Councils as likely to become the most important agencies of the future. I believe they will take the place very largely of the municipal council. I believe that the chairman of a council—the Industrial Trades Council—will be a much more important personage in the days to come than the mayor of a municipal council. As I certainly believe that 19/20 of our difficulties are economically incorrect, so I also believe the industrial organizations will offer the solution of those economic difficulties. When that is so the other questions will fall into their proper place—education—or the development of the artistic side, all those will fall into its proper place in every department; we would have no difficulty in fairly filling the bill with regard to the provision for human requirements, providing we grasp effectively that economic situation.

"Comrades, then, fellow-workers, whatever name you will, friends, foes (if there are any), as level-headed men and women, I put this to you: I have endeavored to state the case for industrial organization; I have referred to the harsh conditions that govern us in this and other countries; I have indicated the wonderful capacity we have in several directions; I have asked you to realize how shockingly inadequate is that capacity when it comes to bear upon our social conditions by controlling the economic; I say we can control the economic by controlling our own labor force; I say we can control our own labor force by daring to associate together and agree upon a common basis with regard to the reduction of working hours; I have said that the adequate reduction of working hours will result in wiping out poverty; that it will wipe out forever unemployment; it will result in the application of the co-operative principle; that, when that is applied, in spite of your size, those who belong to other classes outside of the working class will then have to find their way inside the working class.

"No more shall it be the toiling, moiling class, but there will be leisure for them. Think, friends, think of this: Not more than six months' work a year will be required by and by, not more than six months. Not anything like as many hours per week will be required that are now being worked; not anything like the full number of years per life will be required. And the reason? You can each see it. You know that we haven't put a stop to invention; you know we haven't put a stop to matters; you know that we have not put a stop to scientific knowledge. You probably know that there is a larger number of young women and men now engaged in research work in the various countries of the world than ever before since history was written, a larger percentage. What does that mean? Trying to understand nature's laws more perfectly, to understand the laws of chemistry, mineralogy, etc., with the result by and by that shall make our capacity ten per cent greater, later another ten per cent, later fifty per cent, later a hundred per cent. Then, unless we are regulating the hours, what will happen? But with a judicial regulation of working hours we shall come to fewer and fewer months per year, fewer and fewer years per life.

"They say, "What shall we do then?" Don't be alarmed we won't find somewhere to spend our Sunday. It does not mean we will be idle. I think we shall probably be more active, but active in the direction that will beautify man's life; some to be acquiring knowledge, some to be try-

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ing to live up to that knowledge; others acquiring, shall we say the skill of the artist? others developing the skill and the power of the musician; others acquiring in one direction and giving in another, and each one developing his thinking and her thinking faculties, and developing their physical forms, developing all that makes of them real human beings, and every being born—mothers, think of it!—and every being born immediately surrounded with all the conditions that will facilitate the purest development of such a child; then to receive the most special attention that humans can give to it to remove it from any such handicap, that all children may share in the joys of life; and what a life then compared to that we have now!

"I am not for the circuitous, round-about way of the parliamentarian, to go to a prayer-meeting or to a Sunday School, or to a hospital, and then wait a few years to catch the speaker's eye, and having caught his eye, take that to be my pleasure for the rest of the session. Then the afternoon session comes along and I shall be allowed to catch the speaker's eye and make a ten-minute speech; then, when I get up and make that speech some orthodox Democrat or orthodox Republican will come along and say: 'My, but you made a fine speech, you caught the house all right.' If I was not a fool, I would say: 'I know that, that is all that I have caught and nothing will come out of it.' The fol de rol talk that goes on there is detestable. It is the biggest laughing stock on earth. The capitalist class has so got us by the soul as to get us to think we are turning him over the class. I say we are really making speeches there in that place where legislation takes place; we are taking them to task. Really, I assure you, it is so. This followed up by a little invitation to lunch. Oh, yes, the lunch is all right. That is all right for those whose arranging, etc., have all that pertains thereto. Who says the revolution hasn't come? The revolution has come. It is settled for them. But the poor devils are in hell all the time—the working class; therefore I urge, not the saints, not the Republicans, not the governing bodies, not these Governors with all their civil service, but right here with the people, where the people live, where the people work, in and of them, refusing to be something outside of them, joyful, cheerful, gladly sharing in the wrong conditions till we have fought them, and destroyed them and overturned poverty and made business and plenty possible for all."

BORAX DEPOSITS IN CALIFORNIA.

Deposits of colemanite, an ore of boric acid and borax, were discovered in Ventura County, Cal., in 1898, and the district has yielded about 35,000 tons of crude ore, valued at approximately \$1,000,000. This colemanite, although classed among the few important deposits of this kind of ore in the country, has suffered the disadvantage of being a long distance from the main routes of transportation. As in the case of many other western industries, however, it is expected that the opening of the Panama Canal will greatly stimulate production. An examination of the borate deposits of Ventura County was recently made by Hoyt S. Gale, of the United States Geological Survey, and while the investigation was not sufficiently detailed to permit an expression of opinion as to the magnitude of the undeveloped deposits, it is believed that they are very considerable. Mr. Gale's account of the investigation has just been published as advance chapter O from Bulletin 540. A copy may be obtained on application to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

How beautiful is candor. All faults may be forgiven of him who has perfect candor.—Walt Whitman.

ALAMEDA—FIRST MUNICIPAL PLANT.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The Alameda municipal electric plant enjoys the unique distinction of being the second in point of age among the electric plants owned by cities in the United States. It was built in 1881, and acquired by the city in 1888. The plant in Lansing, Michigan, was the first, having been built in 1880; but it was not acquired by the city until 1902. When Alameda took over the plant, no other city in California owned an electric plant, and many of larger population were using coal oil lamps to light their streets.

The original plant furnished the town with fifty-two arc lamps for street lighting, at a cost of \$190 each, per year. The plant was bought for \$40,000 by the city. In a few months it had over one hundred similar lamps, costing but \$72 each, per year.

This alone is a valuable lesson in the advantage of municipal ownership. Today, twenty-five years later, most of the cities and towns in California are paying the Pacific and other companies more than that sum for electric street lamps of less candle power. San Francisco paid \$117 per annum for each arc lamp for many years.

A vigorous war has been waged against the municipal plant from the beginning by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and its predecessor and others in Oakland. Alameda papers were subsidized to attack and misrepresent municipal ownership. One of them was said to have been paid \$100 per month for this despicable work for many years. The courts were used to prevent the sale of bonds, and even the right of the town to operate a public utility was questioned.

The assets of the Alameda municipal undertaking now exceed \$511,000. Its annual income from public and private lighting is \$120,745. The net profit last year, after deducting all operating, maintenance, depreciation and interest charges, was \$47,538.86. The service given is the best, the voltage not varying 2 per cent. In Oakland, the voltage of the Pacific Company has varied as much as 60 per cent, breaking lamps and shortening their life. The rates charged for many years have not exceeded seven cents. During the same period the Pacific Company has charged in Oakland and San Francisco nine cents.

The municipal light plant has made Alameda famous as the best lighted residence city in the United States. The "Alameda Electric Lamp

Post" is being adopted by cities everywhere. In Alameda there are 4118 of them, placed along the sidewalk about 125 feet apart. They are nine feet high, and surmounted by an electric lamp that gives an uniform light all over the street.

San Francisco, supplied by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, in strong contrast to Alameda, is the poorest lighted city in California. The political power of that company can not only get its inexperienced employee appointed Chief of Police, but it has also caused the retention of gas for street lighting. Over 7000 of that kind of dim, flickering lamps are being used in that city.

The electric lights furnished by that company in San Francisco are on the tops of the high poles which carry its wires, and lose most of their light up in the air. A large part of what is cast towards the ground is obstructed by the pole and mass of wires and cross arms, which put a dark shadow on nearly half of the street below. That city, spending half a million dollars a year for street lighting, is a striking example of the inefficient service of privately owned lighting systems.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Permit us to gratefully acknowledge with deep appreciation your beautiful floral offering and your kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in the loss of our dear mother.

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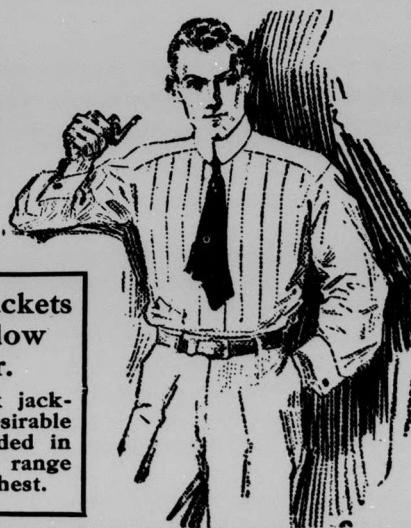
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HIGH COST OF LIVING—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

By Richard Caverly.

No. 7.

(**Taxation of the Poor in Favor of the Rich.**)

In a report which accompanied the tariff bill to the House, at the present session of Congress I find the following:

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the government derives \$311,000,000 from tariff taxation and \$293,000,000 from internal revenue.

"These taxes rest solely on consumption. The amount each citizen contributes is governed not by his ability to pay tax, but by his consumption of the article taxed.

"It requires as many yards of cloth to clothe and as many ounces of food to sustain the day laborer as the largest holder of invested wealth, yet each pays into the Federal treasury a like amount of taxes upon the food he eats, while the former at present pays a larger rate of tax upon cheap suits of woolen clothing than the latter upon his costly suit.

"The result is that the poorer classes bear the chief burden of our custom-house taxation."

Under existing conditions in the United States, the burden of taxation, taking them all in all, are becoming more unequally distributed and the wealthier classes are bearing a gradually smaller share of the public burden.

Something is needed to restore the equilibrium; and this something can scarcely take any form but that of a tax on land values.

The public mind may not yet be prepared to apply the code of a genuine revenue reform of this kind, but a few years of future experience will convince the whole body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden on consumption and not one cent on property or income is intrinsically unjust.

While the expenses of the national government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to require property to contribute to their payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. This is not true. Everyone can see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor that the income of the one does to the wages of the other.

As wealth accumulates this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system of taxation will be felt and forced upon the attention of our people. But furthermore, we levied a tax a short time ago, known as the corporation tax, and that tax is often considered as a tax upon wealth, a tax upon property of the country.

The fact is that the larger portion of that tax upon corporation income is paid by the consumers of the country precisely as the other tax upon consumption. When you levied a tax upon the income of corporations in 1898, upon refining companies, tobacco companies and oil companies, express companies, and others, it was ascertained, after the tax had been on these two and a half years, that we had collected from the incomes of these corporations \$211,000,000, and it was said that great corporations had responded in a patriotic way to the call of the government at a time when it was at war and had paid out of their treasuries \$211,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the government. Yet when an investigation followed it was afterwards ascertained upon what seems to be entirely accurate information that those corporations paid in no part of the \$211,000,000, but that by the raising of the price of the articles and the decrease of the size of the package they had transferred the entire \$211,000,000 to the consumers in the country, and they paid the tax in advanced prices instead of its being paid out of the earnings of the corporations.

The following is a quotation from the speech of Senator Borah, published in the Congressional

Record July 23, 1913, in the United States Senate:

"Mr. President, there is another feature of this proposition which is presented. The small property holder with a small income has all his property in sight. He practically lives in a glass house, so far as the tax collector is concerned. He pays the entire per cent upon all the property that he has, seventy-five or eighty times out of a hundred, while the man with a vast income and a great estate will not pay upon anything like all the property he has.

"For instance, a short time ago there were some seven estates probated in this country and they amounted in probating them to \$215,000,000. They had paid taxes on \$3,000,000 before the death of the parties. I have a statement here from a report made by the tax commission in a State of the East. A part of that report reads as follows:

"First—That the assessed value of all personal property is (in New York State) approximately \$800,000.

"Second—That the value of all personal property owned by citizens of this State is not less than twenty-five billion dollars.

"Third—That the richer a person grows the less he pays in relation to his property or income.

"Fourth—Experience has shown that under the present system personal property practically escapes taxation for either local or State purposes."

The above report is in harmony with what we know to be the general practice, that the larger the estate the less fully do they give in their property to the tax collector and the more difficult it is to discover it, because it consists of that kind of property which can not be ascertained or located by the assessor as can the property which is ordinarily owned by the man of small means.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

Several communications from various organizations in Vancouver, British Columbia, and vicinity, setting forth the alarming Asiatic situation that has developed in that locality received the attention of the Anti-Jap Laundry League at its last meeting.

The league is informed that the social and industrial welfare of the above locality is seriously menaced. The Japanese are encroaching in the various industries and forcing a competition that the people cannot and will not tolerate. The situation is so acute that the Asiatics must be excluded from entering this territory and the matter is at this time receiving the closest attention of the British government.

These communications requested information from the league as to its policies and methods of procedure in the work of protecting the white people from Asiatic competition.

It may be well to add that California, and especially the people of San Francisco have not as yet properly solved the Asiatic condition confronting them. The Vancouver situation should awaken us to a realization of the work before us, which is to check the Oriental industrial competition as against our own people. As a step in the right direction we should follow the lead of the California State Federation of Labor which is unqualifiedly opposed to the election of legislators, State, municipal and otherwise, who in any manner assist in lowering the white man's social or industrial standards of living by encouraging Asiatic competition.

ARGUMENTS HEARD.

Arguments in the appeal cases of the men convicted of conspiracy at Indianapolis last December were opened before the Federal Court of Appeals in Chicago on Wednesday last. The entire week will be consumed by the arguments. When the court will render its decision is not known.

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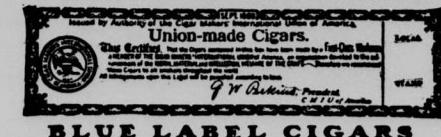
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LABOR CLARION.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

In the strike of the printing pressmen and assistants there has been little change since last week. The employers occasionally get a new strikebreaker, but the balance is kept about even by the strikers taking away some of those previously working for the unfair employers.

The men are all standing firm and are determined there shall be no slackening in the conduct of the strike until victory is with them. In this connection it can be said that the employers, unless they can get competent strikebreakers in the future, and they have utterly failed in the past, are hopelessly beaten. Why, under the circumstances the employers are holding out, is only explainable on the ground that a few stubborn men among them are holding the others in line through the heavy bond put up by each member of the Franklin Association. There is not a shop in the entire list that is capable of turning out a decent job of presswork.

A number of conferences have been held, but up to the present time have resulted in nothing.

The strike of the unions is being well financed and will be until a satisfactory adjustment is had. Local Union No. 20, at Kansas City, voted at its last meeting to levy an assessment of one day's pay to assist their San Francisco brothers.

WASTED ENERGY IN SHIPMENTS.

In a vague way it is a matter of common knowledge that there is a tremendous waste in the handling of foodstuffs. The long-haul shipments, the reshipments, the transfers and retransfers, the movement of produce from the farm to the distant market, in many instances to undergo a change of form and be shipped back to the district in which it originated, with charges at every point, are among the most important contributing causes of the high cost of living. Students of economics can come within approximate distance of computing the waste that is consequent to imperfect distribution of farm products, but it is doubtful if even these, up to the present time, have given adequate attention to the immense saving to consumers that would result from squeezing the water out of vegetable products in advance of their shipment.

The matter has been investigated by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who find that, if the German method of handling potatoes were adopted in the United States, freight charges on long hauls of this vegetable would be greatly reduced. In Germany, potatoes used for stock feed and in the arts are reduced in bulk by the elimination of 70 per cent of water and the removal of the culls.

Coming nearer to an American condition, however, it is found that the American people are annually paying freight upon 436,682 tons of water in shipping their corn from the producing center to the market. This is an equivalent of more than 14,556 freight car loads, allowing 60,000 pounds to each, and, we are told, it accounts for the enormous losses resulting from deterioration in shelled corn before it is consumed. The statisticians take a car length to be forty feet, and on this basis compute that each year a train 582,240 feet long, or over 110 miles, not counting the locomotives, is engaged in nothing more profitable than hauling water. Corn is an important item in this inquiry, but it is only one of many. Perhaps it would not be practicable to dry all vegetable food products, but it should be possible to dry a large percentage of those designed for long-distance shipments. If this were done, and if better management were introduced into the food-shipping and food-distribution business generally, it is easy to see that there would be vastly less hauling on the railroads and a great reduction in the cost of getting food to the consumer.—"Christian Science Monitor."

DEADLY PRIVATE UTILITIES.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Public utilities are conducted by companies solely for profit. This is manifest among electrical companies. They build and operate their plants in a manner that endangers human life and property everywhere. No one can escape them, whether at home, in the shop or factory, at school, on the street, country road, the farm or the forest. Their reckless methods have caused thousands of deaths and the loss of millions in property.

A company gets instant notice if anything touches a wire, by a switch that disconnects it in the power plant. The electric companies have an inflexible rule that compels the operator to immediately throw the switch back in place. Anything in contact with the wire is then charged with the deadly current. It may be a human being, a wire, metal in a building or mine, wet wood or ground. Persons may then be killed or fires started far away from the original trouble.

Newspaper accounts describe electrical injuries as "frightful," "horrible," "awful," "flames shoot out three feet from the telephone," "his eyes bulging out, his tongue sticking out of his mouth, and his face turning black," "sparks flew from his body and his hair emitted a blue flame," "badly burned," "burned to a crisp," "still burning flesh," "skull burned through to the brain," "with the flesh literally dropping off his body."

Many such "accidents" have happened to men, women and children by walking on, or striking against, wires. Horrible deaths have occurred in homes and offices, on public roads, underground in mines, in the harvest field, and picking fruit; to carpenters, plumbers, painters, tinnies. A man was killed in his back yard when he touched his clothes-line. A boy climbing a tree in front of his home was suddenly held tight to a limb screaming with pain; both his hands were badly burned.

Every one of these "accidents" probably would not have happened but for the horrible, heartless rule of the companies that the current must be put back on the wire immediately after the switch is thrown out of place. Every one connected with the electrical industry knows that this is a murderous rule, which has brought frightful deaths to thousands of men, women and children.

Its purpose is to burn away the obstruction, and thus prevent the shutting down of part or all of the plant, which would cause a lessened consumption of current and a loss of revenue to the company. Underground wires would have saved many of these lives.

When attorneys in damage suits prove this horrible practice, if the courts and juries are honest, the heavy penalties that will be imposed upon the companies will force them to have a care for human life.

The Alameda Municipal Electric plant does not find this murderous practice of private companies to be necessary in the operation of a plant owned by the people. Whenever a switch is disconnected in the municipal power plant, a "trouble man" is sent out. The current is not restored to that wire until he reports it clear and safe.

STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of the Pressmen's Union in two of the local printing establishments at Joplin, Mo., has been settled as the result of a conference. The union made some concessions from their original demands and the proprietors granted an advance in wages. The agreement which has been signed carries an arbitration clause whereby all difficulty in the future will be settled by arbitration, if necessary.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

Many are there who, in this mortal strife,
Have reached the slippery heights of splendid life;

For fortune's ready hand its succor lent,
Smiling, she raised them up the steep ascent,
To hurl them headlong from that lofty seat
To which she led their unsuspecting feet;
E'en at the moment when all fears disperse,
And their proud fancy sees no sad reverse.
Little they think, beguiled by fair success:
The hasty wing of time escapes their sight,
And those dark evils that attend his flight;
Vainly they dream, with gay presumption warm,
Fortune for them will take a steadier form;
She, unconcerned at what her victims feel,
Turns with her wonted haste her fatal wheel.

—Alonzo de Ercilla.

Secretary W. C. Francis of the Pacific Coast Employers' Federation, in session in Tacoma, repeated that old stereotyped expression: "We have no quarrel with unionism, but with the methods of unionism." Look out for Fraud Francis.

More organizations and societies have decided to hold congresses and conventions at San Francisco in 1915 than at any other exposition at a corresponding time before its opening. Up to October 13, 1913, 175 such conventions and congresses had been arranged.

Several attempts have been made to establish legal minimum wage laws, the first of which was made by Emperor Diocletian in the year 301 A. D. Violation of the rates fixed in his proclamation was made punishable by death. The law, however, failed to produce the desired results, just as has every attempt since that time. Organization is the worker's only salvation.

In an article in "American Industries" Colonel George Pope, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says: "Who shall deny the manufacturer, the business man and the associations of employers their share in the making of the statutes?" No one ever denied them their share, but they have always insisted upon being the whole thing, and with what success Colonel Mulhall has recently informed the nation. Greed, corruption, bribery, it has been shown, always play their parts in the legislative halls where the manufacturers of the Pope type are allowed to shape policies. Every honest American is entitled to a voice in shaping our legislation, but jails are built for the purpose of confining crooks, and in this category the manufacturers to whom Mr. Pope refers, properly belong. This brazen band of pirates is totally destitute of shame or they would bury themselves in darkest seclusion rather than attempt to appease the anger of a plundered public by further misrepresentation.

Tenets of Tom Mann

Last Sunday night Tom Mann, British syndicalist, addressed a large audience in Dreamland Rink in this city, devoting his time very largely to an effort to convince his audience that the only hope of the workers for fair conditions is to be found in syndicalism.

It is not probable the address greatly pleased San Francisco adherents of the Industrial Workers of the World, because it did not contain a sufficient amount of fire and brimstone, nor did the speaker abuse all persons who might hold opinions contrary to his own.

The speech brought forth nothing new concerning the theories, practices and plans of the syndicalist movement, the speaker being just as illogical and impracticable as are others who advocate this wild and impossible means of emancipation of the workers from the shackles that now bind them to ill-paid toil.

Mann presented nothing of a really utilitarian nature to the workers to be used as a means of improvement in industrial conditions. He, of course, did inform his audience that just one thing was needed to make the toilers masters of the world, and that one thing agreement. But there is nothing startling in such a statement, nor is there any disagreement concerning the power of labor "if" they could agree and act as a unit. No one has ever seen a great strike fought in England, America or anywhere else wherein all workers were in accord. Humanity is not so constructed. Since Cain slew Abel men have disagreed, and the probability is strong that this condition will maintain as long as human life itself.

There are two schools of unionism—one with the gambler's spirit, willing to risk all on a single turn of the cards, the other cautious, careful that every move shall be a right move, and that there shall be no waste of energy or resources, in order that every struggle may be productive of advancement and permanent progress. The suffering, the sorrow and the tears of countless ages past teach the former school nothing as to the means and tactics to be used by labor in its struggle for justice. In this school Tom Mann belongs. In the other is the illustrious head of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers.

Trade unionism is here, to be used now, without waiting until the workers are all agreed. The trade unionist knows that darkness does not wait for men to light their lamps. It comes on whether they are ready for it or not. The workers of today are sensibly meeting darkness with the instrument of light now in hand—trade unionism—and will continue to do so until something better is within their grasp. Tom Mann had no ready substitute to offer last Sunday night. Industrial unionism, when the workers are ready for it, may be better. Syndicalism, never. It is impossible.

The speaker went to great pains to point out how the ruling classes had, throughout all history, dominated over and enslaved the workers through the instrumentality of controlling governmental forces and legislating in their own favor. He also expressed the conviction that there was no hope for labor along political lines, because even when in control of our legislative bodies they could not help themselves. Just why the employer succeeded with these tools while the worker must of necessity fail to benefit by them he neglected to state.

Like all other syndicalists, Tom Mann fails to take into account the frailties of human nature, and proceeds to build a castle anchored in mid-air, with no foundation to rest upon, in which labor is to abide in frugal comfort, peace and harmony. If his theories would work out in practice all would be well. However, every-day life and thousands of years of history demonstrate they will not work out. The entire human race must first be completely reconstructed. So long as selfishness moves the individual to action there is no hope for Tom Mann's scheme. Syndicalism is no more possible than anarchy. They are tarred with the same stick.

In one particular only did Tom Mann's presence in San Francisco cause us to change our judgment, and that concerned him personally. We had previously believed him to be a demagogue playing to the grandstand for self glorification. As we watched him last Sunday night through his lengthy address he impressed us as being intensely in earnest and wholly moved by a desire to do his level best to help his fellow-men. The contrary opinion had been formed because of his manner of doing things. Perhaps others were similarly influenced. If so, his visit to San Francisco has not been wholly in vain so far as he is personally concerned.

Fluctuating Sentiments

We are to progress, but we must keep the faith in fundamentals. . . . It is all part of our experiment in democracy, of God's plan for the United States of America. As the people in the foundation and ever since have been true to this enterprise in government "of the people, for the people and by the people," so we are justified in believing that those now acting and those who are to follow, each to the end of their period, will be faithful to the trust and adequate to its perpetuation and enlargement.—Springfield "Republican."

The wise do not dally with life; they do not misconstrue it; they do not neglect it; they do not wish to throw it away. For its intrinsic worth they choose it above rubies and make of it an art whose object, whose compensation, is itself. Richard Wightman makes this statement in the "Metropolitan Magazine" and continues in sentences which paraphrase into the following: The thoughtless worry over their occupation in life or their station in life, but the wise man concerns himself with life itself, and after that with his craft and station which he catalogues rightly as incidents, not goals. Full well he knows that no mere thing—no jewel, trapping or otherwise weighable possession can really spur or satisfy him. Only the draft of life can do that.

Petitions purporting to be signed by employees of the United States Steel Corporation, urging the Department of Justice to discontinue its prosecution of the steel trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, have been transmitted to the Department of Justice by Representative Burke of Pennsylvania. The petitions declare that the employees are entirely satisfied with the company's treatment. It would be interesting to know how many of these petitioners are recipients of the munificent wage of 17 cents to 20 cents per hour, paid by the trust. The petition casts the same sidelight as did the organization of the Employees' and Investors' Association (now deceased), which was organized at the expense of the various railroad systems, with the evident purpose of dividing the employees of the railroads and decreasing the effectiveness of the recognized brotherhoods.

In large manufactories, shops and the like, employees often invent devices for time saving or for improving the work that bring in large returns to the business. An example of this resourcefulness on the part of an employee, and in this case of quickness in judgment, as well, is seen in an incident reported of a large mine in Schuylkill County, Pa. Fire got into the mine at a point whence it was working toward the upper air chambers. Here it could be put out only by flooding the mine. Such a process would have cost, including repairs, something like \$250,000. The miners fought the fire by forcing water pipes through the open spaces of the mine where the fire was. The end pipe was perforated so as to spray the water in every direction. Some headway was being made when the end of the pipe struck a huge piece of coal. It seemed impossible to force it further. One of the men in the thick of the fray cried out, "If we had only a drill on the end of it!" No sooner said than done. The pipe was withdrawn, a miner's drill was welded upon the end, and then the lengths of iron hose could be forced in wherever the fire was hottest and in the end the miners conquered. The vice-president of the company sent a bulletin to be posted at the colliery saying that the management desired to express its appreciation of the earnest, intelligent and successful endeavor on the part of all concerned. One man's idea had won the battle and saved a quarter of a million for which he received "thanks."

Wit at Random

"I've been looking for my husband for the last two hours," said an agitated woman to a calm one.

"Don't be excited, madam," replied the latter. "I've been looking for a husband for the last twenty-five years."—"Tit-Bits."

Professor—If a person in good health, but who imagined himself sick, should send for you, what would you do?

Medical Student—Give him something to make him sick, and then administer an antidote.

Professor—Don't waste any more time here; hang out your shingle.—"New York Weekly."

In the spring of '85 a reporter for the "Arkansas Traveler" died. The day after the funeral a visitor to the office found the editor and his staff talking about their late associate.

"It has been a sad loss, friends," the visitor said, "a sad loss, indeed." He sighed and looked about the room. "Ah, I am pleased to see you commemorate the melancholy event by hanging up crepe."

Opie Read frowned. "Crepe," he said. "Where do you see any crepe?"

"Over there," said the visitor, pointing.

"Crepe be durned," said Read. "That isn't crepe. That's the office towel."—Hartford "Courant."

A pompous physician who was inclined to criticise others was watching a stone-mason build a fence for his neighbor, and thought the mason was using too much mortar. He said:

"Jim, mortar covers up a good many mistakes, does it not?"

"Yes, doctor," replied the mason, "and so does the spade."—"Sacred Heart Review."

A Dane who owned a farm in Kansas applied for naturalization papers. The judge asked him:

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the country?"

"Yas," drawled the Dane.

"Does the form of government suit you?" queried the judge.

"Yas, yas; only I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.

An old darky was encountered by an expedition sent by Uncle Sam for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi floods. Uncle Eph was in a delapidated looking skiff or dugout, which he was having considerable trouble to keep afloat. He was busy paddling with one hand and bailing out his craft with the other, when the relief boat came within hailing distance of him. The captain of the relief boat called to him: "Hello there, uncle! What do you want?" "Nothing but wings, boss; nothing but wings," was the answer.

Donald was leaving his native village for parts unknown. Sandy, his friend, invited all the friends and neighbors to the home to give Donald a royal send-off. As is customary at these gatherings liquid refreshments were served without stint.

About 9 o'clock Sandy noticed Donald going around bidding the guests good-bye.

"You're no goin' yet, Donald?" he said in surprise.

"Na, I'm no goin' yet," answered Donald, "but I thocht I'd bid 'em all good-bye while I knew 'em."

Miscellaneous

THE BATTLE CRY.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

Even the cry grows louder

As life's battle the worker fights,
And near is the day when the toiler can say,
At last we've gained our rights.

Let us wage a bloodless battle,

Through the land's broad breadth and length,
Turn not to the gun, but stand as one,
For in union there is strength.

Close is the day approaching

When the man who is really of use
Will get a fair and honest share
Of what he may produce.

A single man or a hundred

Cannot win the battle alone;
Together we band, united we stand,
To totter the money-king's throne.

During the forty-one weeks of this year, from January 1st to October 14th, the Oregon Supreme Court has handed down thirty-eight opinions in personal injury cases brought under the employers' liability act, according to a compilation issued lately. The injured and maimed workmen, or their widows and orphans, obtained verdicts for less than 16 per cent of the aggregate amount for which they brought suit. Suits were brought against the employers for a total of \$652,392. In the lower courts they obtained verdicts for \$154,246, but the Supreme Court reversed verdicts involving \$50,650, leaving only \$103,596 that was affirmed. Of the thirty-four verdicts obtained in the Circuit Courts, the Supreme Court reversed nine, either dismissing the cases or sending them back for new trials. Some of these cases had been in the courts for three and four years. There were twenty-five verdicts affirmed. These averaged a little over \$4000 each. The Oregon law does not contain the workman's compensation features provided for in California.

The great end of justice is to substitute the idea of right for the notion of violence.— De Tocqueville.

ELIMINATE.

By George Matthew Adams.

One of the greatest gifts of use in the bringing on of success is the ability to eliminate. The ability to eliminate every thought, habit, action that does not contribute and construct toward some useful purpose.

Carry no dead wood.

The soldier entering upon his long campaign straps to his back nothing but the lightest equipment—yet he carries everything necessary and every article figures one hundred per cent efficient.

Carry no dead wood.

Why fume and fret and fuss over little annoyances? They are not worth it. Eliminate them. Then step ahead and you will be surprised at your increased agility through lighter equipment.

Carry no dead wood.

Here are a few things to eliminate today—time wasting, bitter words, worry over things that never happen, useless spending of money, the memory of unintentional mistakes.

Carry no dead wood.

American Federation of Labor Letter**Fishermen Co-Operate.**

Some ten years ago the price paid to fishermen on the Columbia river for salmon was as low as 2½ cents, and a strike of these fishermen was lost, with the State troops and some of the State officials assisting the companies to defeat the fishermen. Conditions were equally bad in the canneries, where the wages were not enough to provide a decent living, and often the sanitary conditions were beyond description. This resulted in the meager funds of the fishermen being gathered into a fund and a co-operative cannery started. This institution was not a very pretentious enterprise in the beginning, but after ten years of struggle, the Fishermen's Union Cannery, of Astoria, owned by the fishermen themselves, stands as a monument to the persistency and business ability of the workingmen of the Northwest. The property is now valued at \$400,000, with no indebtedness. The price of fish has been raised from 2½ cents per pound to 7½ cents per pound. At this price the fishermen receive an average of \$2000 per year for their labor. In addition to this, every member of the union received last year an extra bonus of \$1000. The manager of the association is just an ordinary fisherman, and receives \$3000 per year for his services. The women employed in the cannery owned by the union receive \$5 per day, the same wage paid to the men employed in doing the same work. The buildings are all sanitary, and the best of conditions prevail. This incident of what men can do under stress of circumstances can be duplicated by other organizations if they so will.

The Miners' Gift.

In London, "Reynolds" has this to say in commenting on the Dublin strike: "The decision of the Miners' Conference to finance the Dublin strikers to the tune of \$5000 per week will bring a flush of pride to every one who is interested in the faith and progress of democracy. It is one of the finest things that trade unionism has yet done. It demonstrates in absolute and unequivocal manner the feeling of solidarity that now animates the bulk of wage earners in this island. So long as such a spirit prevails there is no need to cavil at slight setbacks to labor. So long as such a body of men as the miners—men whose every penny is gained in the sweat of heavy manual toil—so long as these men are ready to sacrifice themselves for Irish workers, we may depend upon it that the heart of labor is sound and that its ultimate victory over the exploiter and the sweater is assured. We all know how easy it is to raise money for objects which appeal to national pride of conventional sentiment; we know how ready every one of the poorest among us is to pay toward saving some friend or acquaintance from penury or starvation, but to shoulder such a huge section of others' burdens—the burdens of men and women whom the miners have never met, and who most of the miners never will meet—is another matter. It proves that the sentiments of the miners are right. Not only must the starving in Dublin be fed, because they are starving, but they must be kept alive by outside aid because their fight is the fight of labor throughout the nation."

Insist on Clean Bakeries.

New Jersey bakers who do not conduct their establishments in strict accordance with the law have been warned that summary action will soon be taken against them by Commissioner of Labor Lewis T. Bryant. At the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Confectioners and Ice Cream Manufacturers the Commissioner of Labor said: "We intend to get the

big stick in operation in a few weeks with the intention of forcibly impressing upon all bakers in the state the fact that they must comply with the law. The pure-food standards must be maintained in bakeries as well as in similar establishments, and all the surroundings must be sanitary, so that there exists not even a suspicion that they are a menace to public health."

A Colorado Scheme.

There is on foot in Colorado a plan whereby the Governor is being urged to exercise the supreme police power of the State to declare martial law in the strike zones, seize and operate the mines with the union coal miners on the same terms on which independent operators who have settled with the mine workers until the legislature can be convened and pass a compulsory arbitration law. While this is a current story, it is not believed that the Governor of the State will attempt to carry out this program. The threat of Governor Foss of Massachusetts that in the event of a railroad strike on the New Haven and Hartford Railway, that he would convene an extra session of the legislature and pass a compulsory arbitration law, seems to have engrailed this idea in the minds of some public officials. Under the constitution of the United States no State legislature is given authority to originate, pass and enforce a compulsory arbitration law. Furthermore, the union men of the country will not submit to any statutory law which establishes a rate of wages. They will not submit to it because there is no provision in the United States constitution nor any State constitution which gives any State legislature the right to pass such a law. In the second place the union workmen of this country propose to have an equal part in determining the wages which they are to receive. An era where wages of workmen would be regulated by law would be chronicled in history as an era of "legislative chattel slavery." The organized workmen are not so enwrapped with the idea of industrial peace as to permit the law-making power to strip them of the rights to which they are entitled under the present laws of our country.

After Anti-Boycott Repeal.

The officials of the Colorado State Federation of Labor are circulating petitions among the laboring people of the State for signatures that will put to a vote a proposed law calling for the repeal of the anti-boycott law. This law has stood as a threat against the union labor forces of the State whenever an attempt was made to generally inform union members of places of business known to be unfair to union labor.

Cost of Laws.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has issued a bulletin giving the amount which so-called train crew legislation in the United States has cost the railroads in the way of increased operating expenses. The bureau estimates that such legislation in thirteen States on account of train crew laws will amount to \$6,000,000 a year. The additional cost to railroads in New York State is given as \$845,000 and in New Jersey as \$381,000.

How About This?

Recently the Western Union Telegraph Company refused to serve the Pittsburgh "Leader" with a report of the ball game on the local field, which was to be reproduced on that paper's electric scoreboard for the entertainment of thousands of Pittsburghers. The excuse offered by the telegraph company for suddenly refusing this service, so the "Leader" claims, is that there is a clause in their contract with the owners of the ball club by which they are not permitted to furnish bulletin service. The nut is not difficult to crack when it is asserted that there were more

people watching the newspaper's electric board than there were at the ball game witnessing the sport. The "Leader" is highly incensed at the action of the Western Union Telegraph Company and asserts that it proposes to find out the reasons why. The "Leader" will undoubtedly be a warm supporter of the postoffice whenever that department begins to actively champion taking over the telegraph and telephone lines and making them a part of the postal system of this country.

Herman's Hats**UNION MADE**

**2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH**

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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UNION FLORIST
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NEAR MISSION ST.
Orders promptly attended to Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

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REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
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**Reliable Jewelers
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Eyes Examined FREE by Expert
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Largest and finest assortments in Diamonds,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass,
Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market
St. Information gladly given.
Membership 50c. a month.

**The Union Hospital
Association**

Telephone, Douglas 952.

MUSICAL ORDINANCE OBJECTIONABLE.

In the so-called offer submitted by the Musical Association to the city the following clause is to be found:

"11. The aforesaid offer is made upon condition that the Board of Supervisors shall make full and complete provision for the execution of the trust confided to the City and County of San Francisco by this offer acceptable to the Musical Association of San Francisco, etc."

In other words, even in case the ordinance in its present form is passed by the Board of Supervisors, this so-called offer does not become binding upon the association until the arrangement shall be fully completed by the appointment by the Mayor of ten trustees acceptable to the said Association.

Accordingly, although in the Egan case the Supreme Court has ruled that the Supervisors have no power to leave the control and management of city property in the hands of private parties, this ordinance permits and makes it possible for the Musical Association to forever control the municipal opera house, through the operation of the clause subjecting the appointment of trustees acceptable to them and the provision that only five of the total number of trustees (15) are to be outside of their own membership.

It is a familiar principle in law that what is forbidden to be done directly may not be done indirectly. Hence the provision in the offer that it shall not be binding upon the association until all the provisions of the arrangement prove acceptable to the association, entirely vitiates the ordinance, and makes it just as objectionable in that regard as the former one declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

Another legal objection is that the present Board of Supervisors has no power under the charter to establish the policy of making the trustees a self-perpetuating body. The trustees of the Public Library are the only body given that right in the charter. Even if the trust clause of Article 1, Section 1, should be relied upon to this extent, future developments may make it necessary for a change in public policy in that respect, and the said provision is subject to future amendment, and the Musical Association could not claim a vested interest in the control of the trustees, who, by the terms of the ordinance, are to be appointed ostensibly without reference to membership or control of the association.

A practical objection is that these kind of institutions are so expensive to run, that the provision that the city shall be at no expense for maintaining it, will compel the trustees to lease the opera house to private enterprises in order to derive sufficient revenues to run the establishment. Thus city property will be perhaps for the greater part of the year used for private exploitation, subjecting the land to a trust for private uses, a thing also forbidden in the decision of the Supreme Court.

The experience of Europe teaches that public subsidies are required to maintain institutions of this character, if they are to fulfill their proper function in maintaining high public standards of art.

Consequently, if this deal goes through, it may be expected that the only advantage accruing to the people of the city will be to fight for the privilege of obtaining one of the 400 seats at \$1.50 each for a few official concerts held to satisfy the conditions of the ordinance, while for the balance of the year there will exist in the civic center an exclusive musical club whose members are under no obligations to the people at large and may enjoy such exclusive privileges as they may choose to establish.

As for the advantages of a public conservatory of music, it is too evident to need telling, that

musical education is the most expensive of any kind of education, and that to afford adequate instruction the tuition fees and charges must be so high that only the children of the rich may be able to enjoy the benefits of such conservatory.

The civic center should be for the people of the city and should contain no monument or institution devoted to the glorification of private cults or particular classes.

THE FOOD FACTOR.

In connection with a consideration of the opportunities, or lack of opportunity, for adequate nutrition which prevail among the poorer classes in large cities, it became apparent that there are in such communities not a few families which actually suffer from a lack of sufficient food. The main items of expenditure among the laboring classes are for food and rent. These are, of course, absolutely essential. It is interesting to note, therefore, from the statistics that have lately become available, how the percentage of income expended on rent and food increases as the income decreases. These stubborn facts enable us to realize the keenness of the struggle to make ends meet in poorer homes, even with a regular income when it is very small. When over 90 per cent of the wages earned is thus disbursed, the opportunity to obtain other necessities—not to mention non-essentials—is so limited that frequently recourse is had to a reduction in the food bill, which is already as low as is consistent with the maintenance of health. Here is a condition which perhaps permits the inroad of disease among the poor quite as readily as other unhygienic living conditions, particularly those pertaining to housing and environment. When there is even a moderate expenditure for alcohol the situation is even worse. "The Journal of the American Medical Association" thinks our sociologists have not sufficiently appreciated in the past that the occurrence of conditions in which the support of the family and the provision of even the barest necessities prevent the attainment of any variety and interest in life and almost enforce a monotonous existence reacts in a variety of ways on the health and efficiency of the community through the diet factors referred to. The attempts at amelioration and reform must accordingly take into account possible changes in the mode of feeding which might set free a greater proportion of the income for other things than food. Dietary habits need to be dealt with in this field quite as much as ignorance and the "stultifying influence of the surroundings."

What marriage may be in the case of two persons of cultivated faculties, identical in opinions and purposes, between whom there exists that best kind of equality, similarity of powers and capacities with reciprocal superiority in them—so that each can enjoy the luxury of looking up to the other, and can have alternately the pleasure of leading and of being led in the path of development—I will not attempt to describe. To those who can conceive it, there is no need; to those who cannot, it would appear the dream of an enthusiast. But I maintain, with the profoundest conviction, that this, and this only, is the ideal of marriage; and that all opinions, customs, and institutions which favor any other notion of it, or turn the conceptions and aspirations connected with it into any other direction, by whatever pretenses they may be colored, are relics of primitive barbarism. The moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations is placed under the rule of equal justice, and when human beings learn to cultivate their strongest sympathy with an equal in rights and in cultivation.—John Stuart Mill, in "The Subjection of Women."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 28, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: E. W. Kurth, Local No. 49, Cripple Creek; N. R. Martin, Local No. 47, Los Angeles; Geo. Mason, Local No. 12, Sacramento; Lloyd E. Smith, Local No. 510, San Leandro.

Transfer withdrawn: W. Bingham, Local No. 161, Washington, D. C.

Reinstated: K. Veress, D. Spano, R. L. Sampson, Miss B. Haman, L. Venturini, J. A. Tillmany, Mrs. J. A. Tillmany.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, Thursday, November 6, 1913. Members are requested to attend.

Following halls have been classified by the board of directors: Golden West Hall, Forty-seventh and Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Class F; Starr-King Hall, Fourteenth, between Grove and Castro, Oakland, Class G; Scottish Rite Hall, Fifteenth and Madison streets, Oakland, Class D; Druids' Building, Page street, between Franklin and Gough, Main Hall, Class F, Unity Hall, Class G.

The following Federation members reported playing at local theatres: Columbia—W. Hydev, M. De Sactis, C. Goldbetter, A. Lang, F. A. Moller, J. Aster, M. Meyer, M. Rotratschek, all of Local No. 310, New York; Gaiety—F. Pallma, H. Green, Miss M. Ludwig, all of Local No. 10, Chicago; Pantages—Jack Raymond, Local No. 150, Springfield, Mo.

Carl Zoberbier has just returned from an extended trip of some six or seven months throughout Europe.

Any member knowing any unclassified halls will please notify the secretary's office.

F. Mayer is confined to his home with a severe case of la grippe.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.**

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

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FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty
Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

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Suits to Order

M. BAUM
Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 24, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary O'Connell. Delegate John P. McLaughlin elected chairman pro tem. President Gallagher and Vice-President Merryfield arrived later.

Credentials—Sign and Pictorial Painters—J. Doran and Jos. P. Ashe. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, stating it will discontinue patronizing the unfair shops until the trouble is adjusted. From the American Federation of Labor, rendering a decision in reference to jurisdiction between the Gas and Water Workers and Plumbers. From the president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, relative to the status of the Ross Construction Company's matter. From Delegate Friedrich (Federal Employees), requesting Council to excuse him from attending meeting on account of sickness; request granted. Donations were received from the following unions: Chauffeurs, \$40; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8.40; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$45; Stable Employees, \$30; Machine Hands, \$10; Bakers No. 24, \$40; Barbers, \$50; Glove Workers, \$4.20; Box Makers, \$5; Cigar Makers, \$75; Cooks' Helpers, \$25. From the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of credentials for Paul Scharrenberg. From the Light and Power Council and Joint Strike Committee of the Pressmen's Unions, thanking Council for their donations.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Bootblacks' Union, request for a boycott on boot-black stands located at 106 Ellis street, 4 Eddy street, and 55 Powell street.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Metal Trades Council, Erie, Pa., containing a list of unfair manufacturing firms. From Sarah S. Hagan and family, thanking Council for kind expressions of sympathy during their bereavement.

Referred to Iron Trades Council, Steam Fitters and Plumbers—From Metal Trades Council of Erie, Pa., containing list of unfair firms.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Box Makers' Union, relative to decrease of membership.

From the Central Trades Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to the Ruud Manufacturing Co. Moved that the request contained be complied with and firms handling the product of said company notified. From Varnishers' and Polishers' Union, asking for information relative to the raise of the Council's dues. On motion, the secretary was instructed to answer same.

Resolutions were submitted from Machinists No. 68, dealing with the strike of the Light and Power Council of California. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and printed in the "Labor Clarion"; carried. They are as follows:

"Whereas, At the inception of the strike of the organizations comprising the Light and Power Council of California, scabs and strikebreakers were immediately recruited by officers of the McNulty Electrical Workers, officers of Stationary Engineers, unscrupulous employment agents and officers of Building Trades Council of this and other States; and

"Whereas, We do not believe that the American Federation of Labor is organized for the purpose of furnishing corporations with scabs and strikebreakers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegate of the San Francisco Labor Council to the American Federation of Labor convention, held at Seattle, have this entire matter brought out on the floor of the convention, to the end that the labor movement be cleansed of the caliber of union scabs such as are now taking the places of union men now on strike."

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate E. A. Brown, commanding the S. F. "Bulletin" for its fearless stand in defense of the working class, and pledging it moral support by subscribing for said paper. Moved that the resolutions be indorsed and printed in the "Labor Clarion"; carried. They are as follows:

"Whereas, There exists a conspiracy on the part of big business, represented by the Hearst-DeYoung-Spreckels combination, to impair the usefulness of the 'Bulletin'; and

"Whereas, This attack was inspired because of the friendly attitude of the 'Bulletin' toward the organized workers; and

"Whereas, This conspiracy, if successful, will eventually lead to open warfare on the organized labor movement of San Francisco, which is the real object of the Hearst-DeYoung-Spreckels combination in its attack on the 'Bulletin'; and

"Whereas, The 'Bulletin' has stood for all that is for the best interests of the working people and has aided and defended the organized labor movement of San Francisco, California, and the Nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, in regular meeting assembled, that we resent as a personal attack on the organized workers the conspiracy of the Hearst-DeYoung-Spreckels combination, representing big business, to injure the 'Bulletin'; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Machinists' Union does command the fearless stand taken by the 'Bulletin' in defense of the working class; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Machinists' Union does pledge its moral support to the 'Bulletin' and does hereby call upon all organized workers and all lovers of liberty and justice to support the 'Bulletin' by subscribing for that paper, to the end that the 'Bulletin' may continue to carry on its splendid work in behalf of humanity; and, be it further

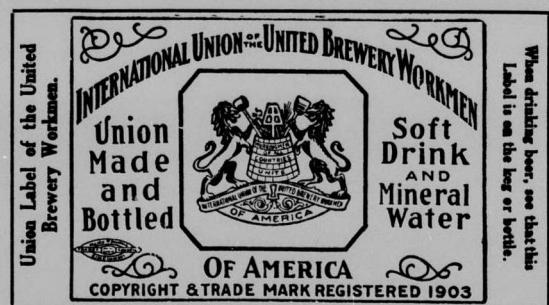
"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the San Francisco Labor Council for indorsement by that body and its affiliated unions."

From the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, resolutions dealing with the reduction of wages in handling coal cargoes for the government. Moved that the secretary be instructed to take this matter up with the proper officials, to the end that the same may be adjusted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Cloak Makers—Strike still on; members standing firm; thank organizations for donations. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have paid assessment; will hold a benefit ball at Majestic Hall, October 25th. Bakers—Will hold a ball at the German House, October 25th. Grocery Clerks—Request a demand for their card. Butchers—Sonoma Market still unfair. Press Feeders—Reported that the Pressmen had a conference with Franklin Printing Trades Association; situation good.

Executive Committee—Committee recommends that the matter relative to Wreden's grocery store be laid over one week and the secretary to call contending parties together in order that this dispute might be adjusted; concurred in. Recommends that the matter in reference to the Waiters' assessment be held in abeyance until a later date. Recommends that the secretary co-operate with the Garment Cutters in negotiating wage scale. Recommends that the amendments to the constitution of the United Laborers be indorsed, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L., and Building Trades Council; concurred in. Recommends that the secretary co-operate with the Firemen's Union in negotiating wage scale; concurred in. Recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Brecht & Co.; concurred in. Recommends that

Moral reform and improvement are the effort to throw off sleep. Why is it that men give so poor an account of their day if they have not been slumbering? If they had not been overcome with drowsiness they would have performed something. The millions are awake enough for physical labor; but only one in a million is awake enough for effective intellectual exertion, only one in a hundred million to a poetic or divine life. To be awake is to be alive. I have never yet met a man who was quite awake. How could I have looked him in the face?—Thoreau.



Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton. Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

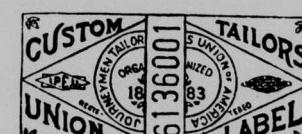
ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

KATHRYN KIDDER as Madame Sans Gene in the new playlet "The Washerwoman Duchess"; JAMES J. MORTON, "A Fellow of Infinite Jest"; CHUNG HWA COMEDY FOUR, CHINESE EXPONENTS OF Harmony and Fun; THE THREE ELLISONS, presenting to Music Longfellow's Immortal Poem "The Village Blacksmith"; CLARA MORTON (of the Four Mortons), in "Finding the Family," assisted by Frank Sheen; AGNES SCOTT & HENRY KEANE; CONLIN, STEELE & CARR; Special Feature—"Too Many Tenants," Taken Exclusively for the Orpheum Circuit. Last Week—Great Comedy Hit, SAM CHIP & MARY MARBLE, in the picture book playlet "The Land of Dykes," introducing by request, "If I Only Had a Lemong Pie."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.



the locals be requested to donate as liberally as possible to the miners of Michigan; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair instructed the special committee appointed on the matter relative to Electrical Workers No. 6, to submit a report as soon as possible.

The secretary was instructed to call a meeting of the culinary crafts together for the purpose of discussing the request of the Cooks for a boycott on Tait's Cafe.

New Business—Moved that an invitation to address the Council be extended to Tom Mann. Amendment, that the matter be left in the hands of the officers of the Council with full power to act; amendment carried.

Receipts—Pattern Makers, \$6; Bill Posters, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Garment Workers, \$10; Garment Cutters, \$2; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Bootblacks, \$6; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Bakers, \$16; Printing Pressmen, \$8; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Housesmiths, \$12; Stereotypers, \$4; Bindery Women, \$8; Barbers, \$16; Box Makers, \$4; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Granite Cutters, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$8; Federal Employees, \$10; Sugar Workers, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Cracker Packers, \$6; Label Section—Printing Pressmen, \$1; Stereotypers, \$1; Box Makers, \$3; Donations to Unions on Strike—Butchers, \$25; Machine Hands, \$10; Bakers, \$40; Web Pressmen, \$8; Housesmiths, \$45; Machinists, \$100; Stereotypers, \$30; Barbers, \$50; Musicians, \$160; Glove Workers, \$4.20; Box Makers, \$5; Cigar Makers, \$75; Steam Laundry Workers, \$100; Stable Employees, \$30; Cooks' Helpers, \$25; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$45; Steam Shovel-men No. 29, \$8.40; Broom Makers, \$8.50; Cracker Packers, \$32.60; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$25; Chauffeurs, \$40. Total, \$1041.70.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; Sarah S. Hagan, \$25; Miss C. Lewis, \$21; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Wm. P. McCabe, \$26.90; Light and Power Council, \$489.55; Printing Pressmen, \$289.55; Cloak Makers, \$289.55; Label Section, \$5; office postage and telegrams, \$15.65; extra office expense, \$15. Total, \$1262.20.

Council adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of regular meeting held October 15, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Benj. Schonhoff.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Allied Printing Trades Council for Robert Seyer. By motion credentials received and delegate seated.

Communications—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, asking assistance in enforcing the closing of retail stores at 6 p. m. on Saturdays; communication filed. From Garment Workers (Cutters) No. 45, in reference to dues; motion to concur and refer to secretary for adjustment; carried.

Bills—Premium for bond of financial secretary-treasurer, \$3; Mechanics' Fair expenses, \$43.60; carpenter for platform, \$12; stationery and postage, \$3; express charges to Dixon, \$6.75; taking moving picture of booth, \$15; printing advertising cards for distribution, \$18.

Reports of Unions—Janitors—Report that they have unionized the janitors working in Moose Hall. Sign and Pictorial Painters—Report that they are trying to organize the card-writers working in the different stores, and ask that the secretary co-operate with their business agent to this end. Carpenters No. 483—Report that their new home will be ready by January, 1914. Boot and Shoe Workers—Report that they have

trouble in Buckingham & Hecht shoe factory and may be compelled to call a strike; also urging a demand for the union stamp on shoes, especially on ladies' shoes. Bartenders—Report progress; also calling the attention of the Section to the fact that clerks working at the Fit Eeze shoe store do not carry the Clerks' union cards. Grocery Clerks—Report that they operated the county store in the Mechanics' Fair with good success. Glove Workers—Report that work in the union factories is dull. Molders—Report that they have succeeded in organizing the men working in bath-tub factories in Point Richmond.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported that the label exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair has been a success; that they engaged a piano player to play every evening; the Musicians' Union, after being visited by the secretary furnishing the same free of charge to the Section; that the Broom Makers presented a broom to a couple married at the Fair; that Bakers' Union presented the Section with two cakes, for which a drawing was held on October 4th and 5th, respectively, Miss G. Ehlers, 6135 Mission street (ticket No. 447) winning the cake on October 4th, and Chas. Long, 1565 Scott street (ticket No. 1807) winning the cake on October 5th; that they had a moving picture taken of the booth, that will be shown in all the moving picture shows in this city and State; the committee recommended that a rising vote of thanks be given to the Musicians, Bakers and Broom Makers' Unions, and the secretary instructed to inform those unions accordingly. Motion to receive the report and to concur in the recommendation, carried.

Trustees reported that they examined the books for the last quarter and will render a written report at the next meeting; they also reported favorably on bills, and by motion the same were ordered paid.

Unfinished Business—Constitution and by-laws were read, and by motion adopted as a whole and ordered printed.

New Business—Motion to give the agitation committee a vote of thanks for the good work done in making the label exhibit a success; carried. By motion, secretary was instructed to communicate with Chauffeurs' Union in behalf of the union label on driving gloves. By motion, agitation committee was instructed to find ways and means to have an exhibit at the Panama Exposition. Secretary was instructed to communicate with Retail Shoe Clerks' Union in reference to report made by Bartenders' Union, also to assist the Sign and Pictorial Painters as requested by them.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
E. GUTH, Secretary.

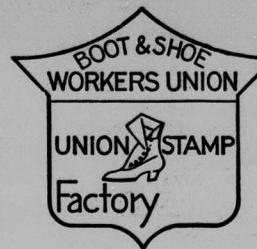
THE DEATH RATE.

Musicians had the highest death percentage from tuberculosis in 1912, according to statistics compiled by Statistician Leslie of the State Board of Health. Next in high percentage came plumbers, clerks, printers, tailors, waiters, barbers, painters, common laborers, teamsters, machinists, peddlers, surveyors, miners, bakers, iron and steel workers, engineers and firemen and saloon-keepers. The percentage for musicians was 40.7 per cent in 1912. Barbers were highest in 1911, with 29.2 per cent.

The percentage is below the average in the following occupations: Stock raisers, hotel keepers, upholsterers, soldiers, sailors, hostlers, merchants, clergymen, farmers, boot and shoe makers, bankers and brokers, physicians and policemen.

The percentage was lowest for policemen in 1912, at 6.4, bankers and brokers having been lowest in 1911 with 6.2.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from
the Store owned and
controlled by members
of Local 216, employed
in the only Union Stamp
Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)
Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco.
The following Branches for Receipt and Payment
of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.,
except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday
evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
for receipt of deposits only.

Our reputation is not only back of
but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Oct.,
Orange on White.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

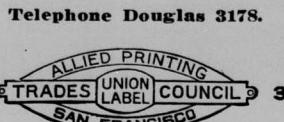
Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums.
Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.



OCTOBER, 1913

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(37) Altvater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.	718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.	935 Market
(176) *California Press.	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(137) Co-Operative Press, The.	5 Guerrero
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.	56 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(102) Fleming & Co.	24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	503 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.	2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1202 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvane Press, The	1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(104) Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	15th and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conny Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futerick Company.	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co.	343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush

LABOR CLARION.

Friday, October 31, 1913.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The infant son of D. G. Shannon of the "Chronicle" chapel died last Friday.

Paul Lindley of San Diego spent a few days in San Francisco last week and visited many old friends.

Homer Dunn, formerly foreman of the "Rocky Mountain News" and now acting in a similar capacity on the New Orleans "Item," it is reported will soon accept a more lucrative position with William Randolph Hearst, either in New York or on the Pacific Coast.—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

Secretary Michelson desires information as to the whereabouts of the following members: Wm. H. Barry, Mrs. I. N. Clark, T. F. Crosby and Ralph Wetmore.

The committee on revision of constitution and by-laws meets next Sunday, November 2d, from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., at union rooms, 701 Underwood Building. Any member of the union having anything to suggest to the committee is invited to appear, as this will be the final open meeting.

W. E. Pitschke, delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention at Fresno, rendered his report covering the work of the convention and the temporary organization of a State Typographical Conference. That portion of his report dealing with the latter subject was referred to the committee having the matter in hand.

The sum of \$25 was donated to the striking copper miners of Calumet, Mich., on the request of the American Federation of Labor.

The union adjourned to the call of the executive committee at the request of the newspaper scale committee.

On Sunday November 9, at 11 a. m., a baseball game will be played by the teams representing San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2, at the Fruitvale Baseball Grounds (opposite Fruitvale station, Oakland). The game will be in the nature of a testimonial to Mike Lynch, one of the oldest and most popular members of No. 21.

C. A. Ross has been appointed additional delegate to the Label Section.

E. A. Perkins, a veteran printer of Indianapolis, Ind., died October 18th. Mr. Perkins is survived by a widow and five children, all of the latter being printers and members of the union. Mr. Perkins was president of Indianapolis Typographical Union in 1871, and his son, Edgar A. Perkins has been president of the same organization for the past eight years. Besides his children, Mr. Perkins is survived by 15 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

The Rochester "Labor Journal," in discussing the confirmation of James M. Lynch as Labor Commissioner of New York, says: "The position of Labor Commissioner pays \$8000 a year. Lynch was in the Senate Chamber when his appointment was confirmed. He will take up his duties immediately. His resignation as president of the International Typographical Union will be submitted soon. He will be succeeded by James M. Duncan, vice-president of the organization."

"Grandpa" Higgins, foreman on the Denver "Republican" during the early '80s, was in town this week from San Francisco on a visit and greeted many of his former associates and friends.—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

Mrs. Maybelle Jordan, recently of the San Francisco "Call," is now working in the proof-room at the "News."—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

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2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones. Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelers No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple. W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workers No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Th Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.

Cookers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M. at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housemsmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 841 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Height.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Height.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radobed, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgers No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Height.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away during the week just closed: Christopher Abrehamsen and John J. Hannigan of the riggers and stevedores, James R. Norton of the marine firemen, George G. Shaffer of the bartenders, Dora Regan of the laundry workers, Robert E. Hartley and Thomas F. Hopper of the bricklayers.

An annual vacation of two weeks for laborers and other per diem men in the employ of the city, payment on the job, probably twice a month, and other recommendations for bettering the condition of the city's employees, were made to the Supervisor's efficiency committee Tuesday afternoon. A conference will be held with City Attorney Long to learn whether any legal obstacles can prevent the putting into effect of the plan. The bookkeeping department of the Works Board will also advise as to the bookkeeping difficulties, but it is probable that the plan will be put into effect shortly unless unforeseen obstacles prevent.

The local beer bottlers at their last regular meeting passed a resolution to take up a collection among the members to send C. P. Daley, who is in ill health, to Arizona. At the same meeting \$50 was donated to the miners now on strike in Calumet, Mich., and \$20 more to the striking cloak makers.

Tom Mann, the English labor man, who is now making a lecture tour of California, addressed the workingmen of Oakland, Tuesday.

At Frostburg, Md., a strike is on at the Parker Hosiery Mills. The girl strikers claim that the wages paid there are not as much as are paid for the same work at the other mills of the company at Portsmouth, Va.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Miss Kathryn Kidder will head the Orpheum bill next week in a one-act play entitled "The Washerwoman Duchess," in which she will impersonate "Madame Sans Gene" the role she made famous. Loyal to her past insistence upon a fine ensemble Miss Kidder has emphasized in this little play the value of supporting actors and has given it a fine production. James J. Morton, fittingly described as a "Fellow of Infinite Jest," will amuse with his original humor and quaint mannerisms. The Chung Hwa Comedy Four, a quartette of Chinese all of whom were born in this city, have obeyed the call of vaudeville and will appear as exponents of harmony and fun in an act in which they found great favor in the East. The Three Ellisons will present a musical setting to Longfellow's immortal poem "The Village Blacksmith" to which they have given a picturesque and unique scene which depicts the village smithy and its accessories. Next week will be the last of Sam Chip and Mary Marble; Agnes Scott and Henry Keane; Conlin, Steele and Carr, and Clara Morton.

APPOINTS UNION MAN.

The Governor of Minnesota has appointed E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, a member of the committee of thirty to study and report a plan for the reorganization of the several State departments in the interest of efficiency and economy. Mr. Hall is the only representative of labor on the committee, even the farmers having been ignored in its make-up.

Time is the wisest thing under heaven. It is most certain that time and long experience is much more ingenious, subtle, and judicious than all the wisest and acutest wits, co-existing in the world, can be. It discovers such varieties of emergencies and cases, and such inconvenience in things, that no man would otherwise have imagined.—Chief Justice Hale.

Store Open Saturday Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday Evenings

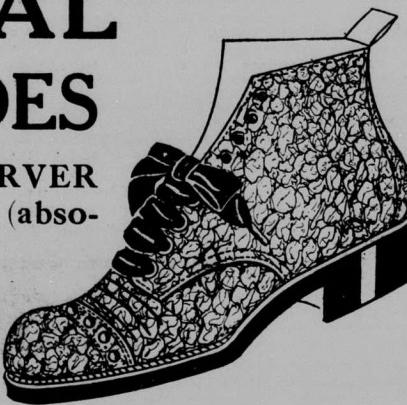
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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

"ALASKA SEAL" WET PROOF SHOES

A SHOE THAT IS A HEALTH PRESERVER
 —"Alaska Seal," oil tanned, calf vamps (absolutely waterproof);
 "nature shape" toes, double weight, vis-
 colized soles; "Union Stamped." \$4.00



Personal and Local

The event of the season will be the thirty-third annual ball given by the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Lodge No. 25, at the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, Saturday evening, November 1, 1913. Gentlemen 50 cents, ladies free. Benefit of sick and funeral fund. Music by Selo's Band. Dancing all night.

Miss Margaret Daly of the garment workers is in the city for a few days previous to going to Seattle to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Waitresses' Union entertained its members and friends at headquarters on Wednesday evening. Dancing was enjoyed.

The Sailors' Union has made a donation of \$100 for the defense of the men arrested as a result of the Wheatland hop pickers' difficulties.

A donation of \$100 has been made by the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association to the striking copper miners at Calumet, Mich.

The American Federation of Labor has given the Plumbers' Union jurisdiction over gas and water works on the exposition grounds, which had been claimed by the Gas and Water Workers' Union.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union has complained to the Labor Council that the Golden Gate Stevedoring Company is attempting to reduce the wages of men unloading coal. The matter will be investigated and adjusted by the Labor Council officers.

The new wage scale and working agreement of United Laborers' Union No. 1, calling for an eight-hour day and minimum wage of \$3 for laborers engaged in excavating work, was indorsed by the Labor Council last night, subject to indorsement by the Building Trades Council and the American Federation of Labor.

Organizer Grunhoff states that a shorter work day has been secured by the union butchers of

San Jose, who have induced their employers to close their places of business at 6 p. m. during the week and at 8 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

The Labor Council last Friday night declared its intention of levying a boycott against Brecht & Co. if the firm does not adjust its differences.

The State Railroad Commission has issued from its offices in this city the following order: "It is hereby ordered that all passenger cars of steam railroads and interurban electric railroads in the State of California that constitute a train or part of a train whose schedule time between terminals exceeds one hour and thirty minutes, shall be so provided with sanitary individual drinking cups that passengers on said passenger cars may be able to purchase one or more cups at a price not to exceed one cent each, and the traveling public shall be so notified by means of a poster card notice placed in a conspicuous place at or near the water tank in each passenger car."

A number of delegates to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will leave for Seattle tonight and tomorrow to attend the convention of the metal trades which convenes next week.

The culinary workers want a boycott on Tait's cafe. The Labor Council refuses to grant same unless all unions involved consent to act in unison and make such boycott effective. The Council has called a conference of all unions interested.

The Bakers' Union gave a successful ball at the German House on Saturday evening. The committee in charge consisted of Peter Keller, Anton Wahl, Emil Eisold, C. A. Bantel, John Zamford, Charles Bray and Adolph Niehl.

The Typographical Union at its meeting last Sunday donated the sum of \$50 to the striking copper miners of Calumet, Mich., at the request of the American Federation of Labor. The union also voted to continue the 1 per cent assessment for the striking pressmen of this city.

THESE FIRMS ARE UNFAIR.

These firms of Erie, Pa., are unfair to the workers of that city, strikes now being on in their establishments. They are all concerns which do a nation-wide business, and union men are urged to see that the sale of their products are curtailed. They are:

Ruud Manufacturing Company—Pipe cutters, pliers, vices, dies, laundry machinery, plumbing supplies, wrenches, etc.

Ball Engine Company—High and low-speed engines.

Burke Electric Company—Electric motors and electric supplies.

Jarecki Manufacturing Company—Malleable and brass foundries; making plumbing supplies.

Erie Engine Company—Portable and oil well and threshing engines.

Erie Foundry Company—General jobbing.

Erie City Iron Works—All kinds of engines and boilers.

Nagle Boiler and Engine Foundry—Boilers of all kinds and Corless engines.

Skinner Engine Works—All kinds of engines.

Walker Foundry—General jobbing.

Cascade Foundry Company—General jobbing.

Germer Stove Company—All kinds of stoves, ranges and furnaces.

Urick Foundry—General jobbing.

Griswold Manufacturing Company—Hollow ware and stoves, both in gray iron and aluminum, meat cutters, sad irons, kitchen ware, etc.

Hays Brass Manufacturing Co.—Plumbing supplies.

Odin Stove Works—Wood, coal and gas stoves.

Standard Pattern Company—Patterns and models.

Erie Pattern Works—Patterns and models.

The strike will be won if the goods of these firms are taboo. ◆

Beneath this stone there lies at rest a man who always did his best. The gods ordained that he should move along a lowly, humble groove. For him there was no wealth or fame, he bore no proud ancestral name, no palace doors for him swung wide, but in his hut he lived and died. His years were many, and his toil brought riches from the stubborn soil; but all that wealth to them was brought who owned the land whereon he wrought. He fashioned lumber, and the boards made shelter for the languid lords. He fed the cows and herded swine, that other men might nobly dine. From break of dawn till close of day he toiled along his weary way, and took his earnings in his hand to fatten those who owned the land. His feet were seamed with bramble scars, that others might have motor cars. This strip of ground is his reward; 'twas given by his overlord. It's six feet long, and two feet wide, and here they brought him when he died. To labor hard for fifty years, endure the burdens and the tears; to have no grateful hours of rest; to toil and bend, and do your best; to grind and moil and delve and save, and at the last to get a grave! Poor souls, that in the darkness grope, and weave and spin and have no hope.—Walt Mason.

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